Central and Executive Comm

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WM. RICHARDSON, Treasurer. BLAND BALLARD, Corresponding Secretary.

A Word to all Chaistians in Kentucky. "A time has come in Kentucky when the christian population of that noble and rapidly advancing State will speak and vote like christians at the polls, and demonstrate its love of liberty and right, by extending them to everything in the form of man, that breathes its air or treads its soil. It will be her greatest honor, as I am sure it will be her greatest interest, to be first in this great work."

ALEXANDER CAMPEELL.

Emancipation Meeting.

The friends of Emancipation will hold

A Word to our Benders.

With the present number the second volume of the Examiner ends. It will be remembered by our friends, who have taken the paper from the beginning, that in the first number allusion was made to the Convention proposed to be mended. "But," says the Journal, "that platheld for the revision of the Constitution. No form was agreed upon because the convention vote had then been taken upon the subject, but we had no doubt that the people would decide If they had despaired of success, they would by an immense majority in favor of holding the have presented no platform—they would have Convention. Regarding the assembling of the Convention as a certainty, we thought it very desirable that a paper should be established to discuss the subject of Emancipation, a subject, for all the friends of emancipation to stand to say the least, as important as any that can upon. be brought before the attention of a community. With this view the publication of the Examiner was commenced.

Two years have now passed, and years of great interest and importance have they been .-Twice have the citizens of this great Commonvention. Nearly all subjects of Constitutional reform have been broached, if not thoroughly discussed. The subject of Emancipation, a vast and important subject, which, at the time of the establishment of the Examiner, was regarded by many almost as an interdicted subject, has received a most thorough investigation. Instead of being an interdicted subject, it has proved the great subject of the day. It has attracted to itself more attention than any, we might with truth say, than all the other subjects of reform combined. It has been discussed in public and private, through the press and on the stump, in the mountains and among the valleys; and finally a Convention has been held, composed of many of Kentucky's wisest and best men, who have rallied around freedom's banner and have pledged themselves to do all that can be fairly and honorably done to secure freedom's triumph. Whether the Examiner has had any agency in bringing about this gratifying result, it is not for us to judge. We can only say we hope it has not spoken in vain.

Two years have passed. When six months more shall have passed, the great question, we people of Kentucky, so wise in its provisions, ty admiration, and secure their entire confi- ted to be one of transcendent importance, of

Then the necessity of a paper devoted to the advocacy of the cause of Emancipation will be less urgent than it now is or has been for the

indicated, and which we think may reasonably new feature in the theory of Constitutional have thought it best, in entering upon the third | Constitution, the people of a State are to be at | series. Accordingly we have read the articles, volume of the Examiner, to make such arrangements as will permit us, if it be desirable, to close our labors at the end of six months. We accordingly shall send out to our subscribers bills for a half year instead of a whole year, as considered.

you our sincere thanks for the kind interest you have manifested in the Examiner, and to subject is found the reason for its considerasolicit your hearty co-operation for the remain- tion. ing period of our connection, short though it may be. We need your co-operation as much the effects of the discussion of the subject of vantages, in our opinion, have been more than as ever. We cannot spare a single subscriber from our list. We need additional subscribers states, that the parties on both sides are ready to defray our necessary expenses. From the in- to yield their opinions on all other questions, terest which you have manifested in the paper, because of their conviction of the importance country.

and in the cause which it aims to advocate, we of this one question, then, as it seems to us, the Slavery in this country, as defined by a certhink we have reason to expect your hearty discussion is to be regarded, not as a deplorable support. We appeal the mere earnestly for it, calamity, but as a great good. It has softened because we have no pecuniary interest at stake. political asperities, it has brought men together ed by an appeal to its laws or examples, as we who before were widely separated, and it gives have briefly stated in another place. That because of our interest in the cause. We have us reason to believe that the delegates to the kind of slavery which makes no provision for not received, we do not ask to receive, a dollar Convention will meet in a conciliatory spirit slave, which disregards the marriage relation in compensation for our labors. We are wil- which will preserve them alike from the ul- and the common laws of humanity ling to work on cheerfully and heartily; and traism of conservatism and the ultraism of is a perversion of slavery, and has no our friend, Mr. Seymour, who has labored cease-lessly in behalf of the paper, and to whose per-feeling to animate the members of a Conven-relation as recognised by the law of God. severance and activity the Examiner is greatly indebted, is willing and glad to continue his la-

peal to you. We do not ask you to continue it is old, to reject nothing because it is new. your names on our subscription-list, for we your exertions to increase that list. With even writers." Only one thing is wanting to make said, we feel confident that there are multiplied slight exertions, we believe that every subscriand not only enable us to meet without anxiety and writers to cease thinking and should cease law of Christ, remembering that they have a the heavy expenses necessarily caused by a thinking themselves. They would then be master in heaven, to whom they must render

aminer one neighbor or friend who could afford made of advocating a great and good cause is piety of the sweeping condemuation of south-to subscribe for the paper for six months?— to say nothing about it, but "to leave time and ern slaveholders by the Abolitionists of the These months will be months of intense inter- events and public opin on to take their course." | north-

will be due to a few subscribers who have been recently added to our list. This we intend to make good either by furnishing them with some other valuable paper or by the remittance of the balance in their favor.

closely connected with the welfare of Kentucky and of mankind, has rendered it an interesting paper to many who have no sympathy with its been led to hope that the cause of emancipation,

which is so intimately connected with the educational interests of the community, would have found in it a warm and earnest advocate and friend. But we have been disappointed. Without assuming the attitude of direct and open hostility to emancipation, the Jouran! has taken only to the friends in Montos, but to Emanci a position which we should suppose only a decided enemy to emancipation would wish to occupy. Whenever it has spoken editorially, its words have been fitted only to dishearten emancipationists, and encourage their opponents. We do not find fault with the Journal for pursuing this course, excepting so far, as in pursuing it, it does injustice to the cause of emanci-

In our opinion, great injustice was done to the cause of emancipation in the editorial article which appeared in the Journal of the 5th inst. From the tenor of that article, a reader would infer that the friends of emancipation in Kentucky have no ground for confidence, and that their cause is utterly hopeless. "The emancipation Convention," says the Journal, "which met at Frankfort on the 25th of April, despairing themselves of all hope of success, meeting at the Court House, on Thursday night, did no more than recommend, &c." "Desthe 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of pairing of success." Why, one would suppose nominating candidates to represent this city in from this that the Frankfort Convention was as the Convention called to frame a new Constitu- despondent and dispirited an assembly as was ever convened. This will be news, indeed, to the members of that convention, and it will be news to the friends of emancipation generally throughout the State, who, encouraged by the high character and cheering tone of that convention, at once commenced the work of thorough organisation upon the platform recomdespaired of all hope of success." Not at all.

And what has been the response of the friends of emancipation through the State to the action of the convention? In thirty-three counties, already, meetings have been held, delegates nominated, and a complete organisation effected. In about thirty other counties the friends wealth recorded their votes in favor of the Con- of emancipation have commenced the work of organisation, and we have every reason to believe that in the course of two or three weeks candidates will be nominated in nearly all the counties of the State.

Scarcely a day passes without bringing us intelligence of interesting discussions and most

and of hone.

parties on both sides are ready to yield their tance to every citizen. opinions on all other questions, and sacrifice

trust, will have been decided. A Constitution, vision and reconstruction; the revision and rewe fondly hope, will then be presented to the construction of the Constitution necessarily involve the consideration and discussion of the so liberal in its spirit, as to command their hear- subject of Emancipation; that subject is admitdiscussion of this subject are to be viewed as among the most deplorable calamities that could befall the Commonwealth! This is certainly a mitted to be of transcendent importance! In other words, the subject which most imperatively demands consideration is the only one not to be

It is needless to say that we dissent entirely from this theory of Constitutional reform, befrom this theory of Constitutional reform, believing, as we do, that in the importance of a

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determination to prove all things and hold fast wrath against the day of wrath, by such a sys-

cannot believe that a single subscriber will but thinks the Emancipationists ought "to siwithdraw his name. But we do ask you to use lence their organs, their speakers and their and holy obligations. As we have elsewhere ber could procure us an additional subscriber, Emancipationsits should compel their speakers conduct in relation to them is regulated by the large paper, but add very meterially to the numtrust-worthy guardians and faithful advocates
ber of readers of an Emancipation paper.

May we not confidently depend upon your
How unfortunate it is that the men of the
benevolence can be, and certainly to as great an one neighbor or friend who could afford more of educating a great and sould select effort. Hence the injustice and the im-

The Louisville Journal and Emancipa- be introduced into the new Constitution pleasure the columns of this widely-circulated whistled itself." Will these provisions discuss and influential paper. Its able advocacy of the themselves? Will they incorporate themselves? cause of education, and of many other subjects We imagine that some other discussion, than self-discussion will be needed, and we hope that the able editors of the Journal will take an active part in the discussion.

Some Emancipationists in Monroe count have written to a gentleman in Louisville, to learn in what manner emancipation was effected in the States which once had slavery but are now free. As the subject is one of interest not pationists generally through the State, we take the liberty of answering the letter, though not addressed to us personally, through the columns of the Examiner. As far as we know, emancipation was the re-

sult of legislative enactment in all the States in which it has been effected, with one exception. formation of the Constitution, suit was brought and holy sentiments of christianity. before the Supreme Court of the State, for the The reverend gentlemen feels deeply ry had instantly and entirely ceased. Thus numerous than those of any other denominadisposed of in one of "the old thirteen."

In every other State, as we remarked above, legislative action.

In New York an act was passed by the legislature in 1796, which provided for the freedom 4th of July, 1799. In New Jersey the first legislative act, in be-

half of emancipation, was passed Feb. 15, 1804. proposed no organisation. It was because they Under the influence of that act the number of were full of hope that they determined to present a platform, and a platform wide enough of the act of 1804, which provided "that every child born of a slave since July 4, 1804, or which deavoring to breek bonds and to let the opshall hereafter be born, shall be free, but shall remain the servant of the owner of the mother, as if it had been bound to service by the overseers of the poor, the male until 25, the female until 21." The owner was obliged, under heavy penalties, to give to the clerk of the county a certificate of the age and sex of every such and good cause of emancipation. Some of the child, and of the age of the mother, that it most able, thorough and efficient friends of might be recorded.

We have not the acts of other States in reference to emancipation at hand, but, as soon as respondent of the Democrat, oppose freedom, we can obtain them, we will publish them. Suf- and go out of their way to display their unholy one not to be discussed at all, or only at great cheering information in regard to the influence ficient, however, has been said to show that in seal in favor of a system whose influences are the early days of the republic, when the spirit The friends of Emancipation are full of heart of liberty was slive, and when constitutional tianity prescribes. But the Journal deprecates all such discus- derstood, no doubt was felt in regard to the right himself a christian minister, should, in the full sion. It views "this slavery agitation as one of a people to provide for the emancipation of light of the nineteenth century, address a letter of the most deplorable calamities that could its slaves. It has been reserved to the men of to the editors of a political sheet, in the hope well befall the Commonwealth." And why so the present age, which is characterised as a pro- of relieving a numerous body of christian minisdeplorable? Because "at a time when the gressive age, but which, in some respects, seems ters from the odium of giving countenance to whole Constitution is to be revised and recon- to enjoy the craw-fish mode of progression, to a movement based on the fundamental christian structed, a topic is recklessly thrown upon the discover that the citizens of a sovereign State precept of doing unto others as you would have arens of such transcendent importance that the have no power over a subject of vital impor- them do to you? Has shame no limits that

> all other interests, for success upon this one ab- the operation of the acts of emancipation, in holder of wrong, oppression and outrage is not This, we confess, strikes us as strange reason- ed on the 4th of July. The patriots of sarty lets and opponents of christianity are found in ing. The Constitution, "the whole Constitu- days felt that there was a propriety in begin- a community in which slave-helding is sunned tion," is before the people of Kentucky for re- ning a great work of freedom on the day con- by the smiles of clerical approbation, and in

A short time ago there appeared in the Baptist Banner of this city, a series of articles on the subject of slavery. The editor requested the readers of his paper to preserve each number until the completion of the series, and then to read the whole together. In the last numand find them to contain some very excellent ideas. We quote the following passage:

ways regarded them as being mainly the in-It is needless to say that we dissent entirely jured party by its introduction and perpetualicultarities rendered them less favorable to the health of white than to black immigrants; and the wealth of many individuals has resulted from slave labor: but these and all other ad-

> tain class of laws, and as carried out in cholding. But we no more conde have thus perverted and abused it than we con-

bor unremittingly. Whatever you can doplesse do at once. The time is short. Let us labor the more earnestly. If at the end of six months, we find it desirable to continue the Examiner, we have only to apply ourselves new to the work, and labor on, as we have labored in cheerfulness and hope.

In the event of the paper being discontinued at the end of the expression for the improvement and moral will be due to a few subscribers which let and of the end of the paper being discontinued at the end of the end of the end of the end of the expression for the improvement and moral will be due to a few subscribers which have have been as expecially worthy of regard when we retry "in the abstract," or slavery "per se," is cannot exist independently of such vices. If the open clause. They are unwilling that the open clause. They are unwilling that the constitute of the paper being and amandments to the Constitute of the paper being discontinued at the continues and hope.

In the event of the paper being discontinued at the end of the half year, a small balance, would it not be well for it to commence that unwilling that the open clause. They are unwilling that the cultivation of the ground, and should be in the library of every "in the abstract," or slavery "per se," is cannot exist independently of such vices. If the system is right, then men, inspired and untirely successful. We consider the subject the subject connected with the cultivation of the ground, and should be in the library of every system is, we doubt whether it will ever be entirely successful. We consider the subject to show the state independently of such vices. If the system is right, then men, inspired and untirely successful. We consider the subject connected with the cultivation of the system is regard to the expension of experiment who thinks.

But fearful as the influence of the interesting operation and amandments to the constinution of the system is regard to the expension of the regard to the Deposites of Colifornia gold, as well as forthe incorporation into the new Constitution of according to our laws, and no provision is made pointedly condemned in the Christian Scriptures.

Sold and buildon, are being daily made at the law of 1833, and the open clause. As for intellectual or moral education. As the edi-

I to read with sly-circulated without discussion. Will it be like the school will, of course, exert all his powers to produce energy that its ultimate and not very distant continued at the desire of Thomas Hood and Ainsworth, who afterwards edited the New sly-circulated without discussion. Will it be like the school will, of course, exert all his powers to produce energy that its ultimate and not very distant continued at the desire of Thomas Hood and Ainsworth, who afterwards edited the New sly-circulated with the school and and school and sch ors now comply with the requalitions of the system of "alavery in the abstract," they leave the laws of our system. Our ristem is a "perver-sion of slavery," according to the Banner, and ston of slavery," according to the Banner, and present noble effort to redeem our State from a present noble effort to redeem our S any one who produces good from it must per vert the system.

exert himself to have the government take may for awhile strive to obstruct the onward charge of the education of the blacks. "If we course of emancipation, their efforts will be vain mean to benefit the slaves," says he, "let us do for as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun is it liberally and nobly Af them for liberty, and then place them where they can enjoy it. LET THE GOVERNMENT ADJUST ITSELF TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CASE are his own.

self to carry out the principles of the editor of cellent work on water, gives us the following acwork for the good of the slave in his own way. in the cholera in his country:

thus adopted, was the clause that "all men are could have written a communication so ut- dried, and resting awhile, the patient was born free and equal." Three years after the terly incompatible in its tone with the pure wrapped in wet sheets and sweated in them-

freedom of a colored man, and the plea was grieved that any one should have stated that a based upon this unlimited expression in the majority of the Ministery of the Gospel in Ken-bill of rights. The Court systemed the plan tacky "are in favor of the present movement ous; it should be light and nutritious; cleanly bill of rights. The Court sustained the plea tucky "are in favor of the present movement and decided that when that bill of rights was for the emancipation of the slaves." He says haled, dwellings and bed-rooms well ventilated adopted by the people of Massachusetts, slave- that the ministers among the Baptists are more quietly and effectively was "the institution" tion in this State, and that "most of them are pposed to agitating the subject of slavery." He rejoices that only two Baptist preachers atwe believe that emancipation was the result of tonded the Frankfort Emancipation Convention, and adds that the Reformed Baptist preachers are also opposed "to the present wild and unreasonable movement upon the subject of with the hope that the efforts of our neighbors of the Democrat, "to thwart the schemes of the present agitators of elevery," may be

crowned with success!!! pressed go free. Our information differs widely from his, for we have been assured that a large number of Baptist preachers act so much in consistency with their profession of christianity as to offer direct and effective " aid and comfort" to those who are struggling in the great emancipation in this State are Baptist preachers, although there are many who, like this cor-

principles ought certainly to have been well un- Now, is it not strange that one who calls preachers cannot overleap? Has inconsistency It is an interesting and significant fact, that no ignominious depth that some reverend upthe States to which we have alluded, commenc- sure to flounder in? What wonder is it that dewhich the most heart-rending scenes, although of common occurrence, are not rebuked by those who follow the example of Christ, the

vices of professors, and particularly in the con- cooled down, gave way to moral reflections. on the most revolting scenes of inhumanity, and ber that we saw, the editor seemed to promise daily support a system of the deepest wrong mildest form-such, for instance, as it is in Kentucky—to all the sacred sentiments and in-So far from considering African slavery as essential to the happiness and prosperity of the white population of this country we have always regarded them as being mainly the inwhich tolerates such abuses, and declare that, these figures will not feach you to make any if christianity approve of such conduct, it is a better scissors, or knives, or chintzes; and it is better scissors, or knives, or chintzes; and it is

en from churches when preachers afford coun- buried ever since the time of the holy Noahtenance to the system of slavery? Is there peace be with him! Perhaps they were music in the clanking of chains, in the groans under the ground before the deluge. I have him up in his own house. His father is a reoverbalanced, by the peculiar character of the system of slavery in this country, and the pernicious influence which it has exerted upon the moral and social interests of many in the mighty? The man whose heart tells him that slavery is the deepest injury that man can sus- figures. For twelve hundred years have the guileless tain at the hands of despotic authority, cannot true believers (and, praise be to God! all true be brought to view any church which gives wisdom is with them alone) been settled in this countenance to it with pleasure, or respect. All country, and none of them ever heard of a palsuch men think that the curse of slavery and ace under ground. Neither did they who went the long and black catalogue of crimes and vices that depends on it, are precisely those evils and enormities that a pure and true religion, a religion which is love, must necessarily and con- description at the same time with the point of

inually strive against.

If slavery such as exists around us, not slavery

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to consider an ordinary outside the but I never before saw a man so badly whip

transaction. But why should they be surprised transaction. But I never before saw a man so badly whip

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ion countenance peculation, forgery and per
doubt not many, very many men, were this tinually strive against. in the abstract, but genuine, practical, wretched he, is the gate; and he shows us what has been slavery of the colored race, if such slavery is a all our lives beneath our feet, without our havsystem of right instead of wrong, then the steal- ing known anything about it. Wonderful! ing of men and women in Africa and cramming wonderful! Is it by books, is it by magic, is it slavery in the abstract, because wicked men them in the narrow and fifthy deck of slave- by your prophets, that you have learned these ships, is right also, for the system could have things! Speak, O Bey; tell me the secret of had no existence in this country unless such wisdom." atrocities had been committed in Africa and on them far away in a distant land in violation of all eacred instincts of conjugal and parental love, is right also. If the system is right, then the thefts, the lying, the cruelties, the hardness of prepared by a highly intelligent English gentle- terrible. Let one commence purchasing tick- continue to grow as they have for a few week heart, the most criminal sexual indulgences, man. Mr. Emerson, the American editor, has ets—let him enter the outermost circle, and he and a host of unmentionable vices, that are rife made the changes necessary to adapt it to the is almost sure to be drawn into the vortex of the believe they can carry the county in spite to believe they can carry the county in spite. wherever slavery exists, are right also. It is state of agriculture in this country. This edivain that a minister shall declaim ever so em- tion contains a larger number of illustrative be required by law to have a painting of the slavery men. phatically against theft, adultery, cruelty and plates and figures than the Euglish edition, and Norwegian maelstrom hung over its entrance as Some of the pro-slavery candidates in crimes of that kird so long as he declares that yet is sold at one-fourth of the price. The a fitting emblem of the nature of the business county and in other counties are opposed to tionists "to silence their speakers and writers" essays on this subject, strives to show that sia- the gospel sanctions a system of slavery which work furnishes information on almost every

iance, would it not be well for it to commence the work by referring to salmit Emancipation articles into its colemns to the work by referring to salmit Emancipation articles into its colemns to the work by referring to salmit Emancipation articles into its colemns to the work by referring to salmit Emancipation articles into its colemns to the work by referring to salmit Emancipation articles into its colemns to the work by referring to salmit Emancipation articles into its colemns to the work by referring to salmit Emancipation articles into its colemns to the work by referring to the slave, which diaregards the marticles into its colemns to the work by referring to salmit Emancipation articles, which is destined to accompliately and thereby in the section than the substances of the strength of the slaves Philadelphia Mint—must of which is re-appearing in the shape of gold deliant.

As the edi Although such men as this Preacher may continue to find the present tor of the Benner believes that "thousands are tinue to army themselves against the movement bearing to themselves with against the day of the street of and half the rive and capital in the several Blaces. As the free just discussion, Indican trains of the part of the season of the free rivers of the part of the season of the free rivers of the part of the season of the free rivers of the part of the season of the free rivers of the season of the free rivers of the season of the season

most afflictive and destructive curse, until our fine old Commonwealth shall be redeemed Yes, however much a few recreant preacher. the dawning of the day of freedom to Kentucky.

Water Cure Manual.

We have recently received a copy of this lit tie work, and find in it a great deal to interest AND PERFORM THE DEED, AND ALL and instruct. The following passage in refer WILL CONCUR." The italies and capitals ence to the Cholera will be found interesting at the present time:

We consider every man who will exert him- "Dr. Smethurst, of England, in his very ex . When the cholera raged some few years ago

In Massachusetts slavery was done away with very sarly and very summarily. The Constitution of that State was framed in 1780. The bill of rights, accompanying the constitution, Paraches," which was said by the editors to be in Germany, Priessnitz saved a great man was based essentially upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence; in fact, the very language of the Declaration was, in some instances, employed. Among other expressions of the many Baptist preaches in Kentucky thus adopted, was the clause that "all man are Braides this, frequent tepid injections and sitz beths, of an hour and a half long, cold water Diet should be very strict; fish, (cels partic

'Dr. Casper, in Berlin, was also very suc-cessful in curing cholera; his plan was this:— the patient, if his skin be dry and withered, is placed in a dry tub; if soft, with a clammy periration, in a lukewarm water bath, the water eaching up to the navel. Then four to five reward, by removing all the obstacles which stileful of quite cold water are thrown over stand in the way of industry. It prefers honest ead, chest and back, downwards; at the same | merit to fortuitous wealth or accidental position time two pailsful of cold water are thrown hor-izontally against the chest, from the end of the manency to the Union, safety to the people, and izontally against the chest, from the end of the manency to the bath. Every thing must be done quickly, and happiness to all. of all children born of slave parents after the emancipation." He closes his communication the patient then put to bed, the bath being recented in three or four hours. In the interval. ginated in falsehood and treachery; itself an ice-cold bandages are placed on the chest and abuse, it has tended to create and build up abuse abdomen, and renewed when warm; the head is upon abuse, to the destruction of the public covered similarly with ice-cold compresses, to revent an access of Nervous fever, which of-Under the influence of that act the number of slaves, in sixteen years, was reduced from passed, embracing and extending the principles

This reverend lover of chains and whips, and of all the necessary and inseparable adjuncts of much diminished, but increased by warm drink.

Frequent baths and frictions will diminish, if its abominable pretensions, and calls upon the

NEW BOOKS. The second volume of Layard's Nineveh con tains a very amusing and characteristic speech | cial to good morals, prevents the perfo acdressed by an Arab Sheikh to Mr. Layard. of public and social duties; destroys the re-Mr. L. had a great many Arabs employed in removing the winged bull, a gigantic piece of It has no foundation in nature or reason, is a sculpture, to the river, for the purpose of send- relic of barbarism and violence. It makes men ing it to England. While they were engaged in lowering it, the ropes broke, and the bull was precipitated to the ground. Those who held the ropes followed the example of the bull, Mr. L. rushed towards the bull, expecting to white man. It prevents the dissemination of find it broken into pieces; but he saw it lying knowledge, and deprives the poor man of the precisely where he had wished to place it, and means and opportunity of education. It disuninjured! "The Arabs no sooner got on their legs again, seeing the result of the acciing by their hands the women who were look- and by enlarging the distinction in society ing on, formed a large circle, and yelling their war-cry with redoubled energy, commenced a most med dance. The musicians exerted haust themselves, and then proceeded with his pany started back to the village. Mr. L. rode back with Abd-ur-rahman, while the Arab horse- ings; we cannot live entirely for ourselves, and men were galloping round, and manifesting he who attempts it will find certain disappointtheir excitement in a very singular manner nity, perhaps the most prolific is found in the The Sheikh, when his excitement had once "Wonderful! wonderful! There is no god but God, and Mohammed is his prophet," ex-

claimed, he, after a long pause. "In the name And who can wonder that good men are driv- great! Here are stones which have been fill up.

Johnson's Farmer's Bacyclopedia, and Dictionary of Rural Affairs. Philadelphia: CARRY & HART. Louisville: BECKWITH & MOR-

Every educated farmer will hail with delight the appearance of this work. It was originally of this species of gambling is well known to be on the track, they will succeed.

wrath by such a system of slavsholding," he ment has already gathered so much impulse and was at that time editor of the Magazine, and

We make the following extract from a

"There are a class of politicians much

defend their cause, but think if they can preju-

for that purpose have advised the mad-dog cry When men of sense make the charge I know they believe it not, and despine them for their knavery; whilst I pity the man distinction, it would cease to be a temptation. to the root of all republicanism. Republicanism as I understand it, is the power of truth honest- ganisation of society as will secure to every inly applied to the correction of abuses and pro-moting of the public welfare. It maintains that all power is inherent in the people; that they are competent to self-government. It acknowledges that they sometimes err, but claims that be doomed to poverty. intelligence of the people, who, if they part not with the power will in time certainly consider that it never can be attained until the principle and correct their acts. It is founded on justice to all men and the love of man to his fellow .-It tolerates freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of action, imposing no restraint but what the public good requires, viz: That we shall act honestly and hurt nobody. Having its foundation in nature and reason. teaches that the governed are the only true pers all prosper, and when one suffers all suffersource of power, which can only be properly then men will cease to hold the position of exercised for their benefit. It makes men hon-rivals and will take the position of brothers. est from interest, and benevolent from the highest considerations of selfishness. It encourages religion by leaving every man free to seek | ive and all interests would be rapidly advanced. it in his own way. It secures the rights of each | This great truth is beginning to be understood individual by requiring every man to respect in its application to nations, which have come, ty, not by putting down the wealthy and more fortunately gifted, but by disseminating knowledge. It encourages enterprise and industry, be understood in its application to individuals. Slavery is the antagonistic principle. It ori-

buse, it has tended to create and build up abuse welfare. It is now denying the power of the people for self-government. It resists the powpeople for self-government. people to restrain their own just and invalue ole rights by a constitutional prohibition of their own power. It is founded in injustice to mankind, and causes man to oppress his fellow. It restrains freedom of thought; denounces freedom of speech; and is empatically servility of action itself. It imposes restraints prejudiation of husband and wife, parent and child dishonest from interest, and cruel from necessity. It discourages religion and morality by deinstruction. It violates the rights of individuals, and is inconsistent with the duties to the courages enterprise, is a clog to industry; de-prives labor and talent of its proper reward. It throws obstacles in the way of honest merit, tion; is a cancer to the bonds of the Union; is destructive to the peace of society, the happiness of the people, and involves the safety

On this all-important subject I wish to reaso easy. It rejoices the heart of the old to secure thereal enjoyment of the young; and the highprosperity, respectability and true happiness of the child. God has also created us social be-

ment and sorrow. The Troy Forgery.

"The history of this transaction is as follows: as will serve no good purpose to his party it A clerk in the Bank of Troy, by the name of this great crisis. Mr. McK. treated his adver of the Most High, tell me, O Bey, what you are going to do with those stones. So many thousands of purses spent upon those things! Can sands of purses spent upon those things! Can other extravagancies, and being indebted to brook in a perfect extinguisher of Mr. Mck. He kers of this city, forged the name of the Cash-ier, with a view of cancelling his indebtedness anecdotes, and fairly defeated him in his own

committed to jail, and was afterwards bailed out said to me: 'Sir, that was a great speech of by his father, who took him home and looked Cash's—it can't be beat. He spoke the truth

-but we forbear to draw the comparison." these facts, says very justly:

"The young man is connected with some of know Cash Clay was so great a man - That is not only the most respectable, but the best cit-not what I saked you, I asked if it was the what he seems to consider an ordinary business jury, why should a young man fear to hazard these modes of obtaining money? When the taken by the hand by judges and clergy, why smaller scale? Do men, who recoil at the spec-tacle of educated and affluent youth entering of the adjoining counties. Our circuit county and all deliberately on a career of crime and entering of the adjoining counties. out detection, forget that the seed sown must

It seems almost incredible that a young man of 17, and holding only a subordinate situation, amount of \$2,200. The fascination, however,

is a matter of great doubt. It is useless to inveigh against wealth. Ridicule and denunciation will not lessen the value of wealth acr check men's eagerness in its pursuit. Wealth. in itself, does not merit denunciation, as it certainly never need fear ridicule. Wealth, in itself, is a good. There cannot be too much of munication published in the Covington (Ky.) it in a community. The evil, connected with wealth, is owing not to its amount but to its inequality of distribution. This inequality causes weelth to be regarded as a source of die ogue in these days, who rely not on the strength of their position or the ability with which they tinction. Hence its relative importance be comes unduly great. It is made the test of sodice the public mind against their adversaries comes unduly great. It is made the test of so, they do just as well; they deal in poison; and cial position, if not of character. In a society where no poverty could be found, there would be little danger in wealth. Ceasing to be a who is the dupe of such baseness. The man is the dupe of such base stratagems, is a traitor to the cause of truth and virtue—he lays the axe ject with philanthropists should be such an orobtaining at least the comforts of life. Society should be so constituted that no member should

> How can this great end be attained? A question easily asked, but hard to be answered. of co-operation takes the place of competition requires, viz: that the interest of one man is identified with the interests of all men, that when one prosthen men will cease to hold the position of All industry would then become truly product. in great degree, to regard each other as friends and not as natural enemies, and, in time, it will It is but the great principle of Christian benevolence and brotherhood, embedied in the golden rule, which only requires to be regarded and reverenced as a principle, instead of being admired as a sentiment, to produce great and most desirable changes in society.

EMANCIPATION MOVEMENTS

Garrard County. LANCASTER, May 28, 1849. Mesers. Epirons: This has been a great day or the friends of Emancipation in old Garran By invitation of a portion of the citizens of this ounty, Capt. Cassius M. Clay addressed the people to-day in the Court-house in this place, in one of the most powerful and impressive speeches I ever heard from any man on any bject. The appeal which he made to the siar cipation, was not only able, but earnest and elment. Stout and stalwart men, who have not wept for a quarter of a century, were melted into tears by his pathos and eloquence in vindication of the right of the poor man to his home in his native Kentucky, and the higher and inslienable right of every man of every color to himself and his own labor. The cause of Emansipation has no abler advocate in the State, and but few, if any, so well and thoroughly scquainted with the subject. History, religion, statistics, political economy, indeed, all branches of learning, as they are connected with or to him and are readily brought into requisition in his advocacy of the great principles involved in its discussions. Mr. Clay demonstrated from irrefragable and undeniable statistics, that the free States were far in advance of Kentucky in all her physical and moral developments. In railroads, canals, colleges, schoolhe es, asylume for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, Hospitals for the sick and peer, in agricultural productions and agricultural implements, in manufactures, in commerce, in com-mon schools, in general and diffused education of the people, in benevolent and charitable enconstitutes national greatness the slave States are far, very far behind the fre great disparity between the free and slave State

The sinvery advocates of the county put up Geo. R. McKee, Esq., to reply to Capt. Clay. Mr. McKee is a man of talent, of great wit and humor, and tells well many and very laughable anecdotes. He created a great laugh, made many assertions, touched upon the prejudices of the people, especially slaveholders, but could The "Albany Express" gives the following the arguments of Mr. Clay. Mr. McK. made

his friends looked as though they sympathised Young Bradley was arrested on Monday and with him. A slaveholder and pro-slavery man innocence of early youth. And now some of them, and that pretty soon. This same The "Albany Atlas," commenting upon to know if Clay did not speak the truth and aothing but the truth?

The man said it was a great speech. heard by a large audience. Our day spoken forth so boldly in behalf of Eman-cipation and the rights of man will yet produce

believe to growing every day. If the Emanc